L2 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Treatment of ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye by using an amide from flurbiprofen or ketorolac
AN 2002:777704 CAPLUS
DN 137:284364
TI Treatment of ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye by using an amide from flurbiprofen or ketorolac
IN Graff, Gustav; Hellberg, Mark R.; Yanni, John M.
PA Alcon, Inc., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002078681	A2	20021010	WO 2002-US6958	20020307
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PH, PL, US, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	US 2002183376	A1	20021205	US 2002-92969	20020307
PRAI	US 2001-280886P	P	20010402		

OS MARPAT 137:284364
AB The topical use of amide derivs. of flurbiprofen and ketorolac to treat ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related and inflammatory disorders of the posterior segment of the eye is disclosed. Thus, a compn. contained the active ingredient 0.01-0.05, Polysorbate-800.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium-EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs and water qs to 100%.
TI Treatment of ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye by using an amide from flurbiprofen or ketorolac
AB The topical use of amide derivs. of flurbiprofen and ketorolac to treat ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related and inflammatory disorders of the posterior segment of the eye is disclosed. Thus, a compn. contained the active ingredient 0.01-0.05, Polysorbate-800.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium-EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs and water qs to 100%.
ST ocular inflammation amide flurbiprofen ketorolac; **angiogenesis** posterior segment eye amide flurbiprofen
IT Eye, disease
(cyclitis; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)
IT Eye, disease
(cystoid macular edema; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)
IT Eye, disease
(diabetic retinopathy, proliferative; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)
IT Eye, disease
(inflammation; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)
IT Eye, disease
(iritis rubeosis; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)
IT Eye, disease

(macula, degeneration, exudative; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT **Angiogenesis**
(neovascularization, eye; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Eye, disease
(neovascularization; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Biological transport
(permeation; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Eye, disease
(proliferative retinopathy; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Eye, disease
(retina, ischemia; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Eye, disease
(retinopathy, sickle cell; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Sickle cell anemia
(retinopathy; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

IT 5104-49-4D, Flurbiprofen, amide derivs. 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 40828-46-4, Suprofen 74103-06-3D, Ketorolac, amide derivs. 78281-72-8, **Nepafenac** 87657-78-1 91714-94-2, Bromfenac 466657-70-5 466657-71-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders
AN 2002:142498 CAPLUS
DN 136:172819
TI Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders
IN Kapin, Michael A.; Bingaman, David P.; Gamache, Daniel A.; Graff, Gustav; Yanni, John M.
PA Alcon Universal Ltd., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.

ketorolac)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
TI Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders
AN 2002:142498 CAPLUS
DN 136:172819
TI Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders
IN Kapin, Michael A.; Bingaman, David P.; Gamache, Daniel A.; Graff, Gustav; Yanni, John M.
PA Alcon Universal Ltd., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002013804	A2	20020221	WO 2001-US25318	20010813
	WO 2002013804	A3	20020606		
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PL, US, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	AU 2001083337	A5	20020225	AU 2001-83337	20010813
	US 2002037929	A1	20020328	US 2001-929381	20010813
PRAI	US 2000-225133P	P	20000814		
	WO 2001-US25318	W	20010813		

OS MARPAT 136:172819
AB The use of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids and derivs., including **nepafenac**, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed. Thus, atopical formulation contained a 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids deriv. 0.01-0.05, Plysorbate-80 0.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs (290-300 mOsm/kg) and water qs 100%.
TI Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders
AB The use of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids and derivs., including **nepafenac**, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed. Thus, atopical formulation contained a 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids deriv. 0.01-0.05, Plysorbate-80 0.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs (290-300 mOsm/kg) and water qs 100%.
ST benzoylphenylacetic acid **angiogenesis** disorder; eye disorder benzoylphenylacetic acid
IT **Angiogenesis** inhibitors
Antiglaucoma agents
Antitumor agents
(benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
IT Antitumor agents
(bladder carcinoma; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
IT Bladder
(carcinoma, inhibitors; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, inhibitors; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
IT Antitumor agents

CYA USA
SO INVESTIGATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY & VISUAL SCIENCE, (JAN 2003) Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 409-415.
Publisher: ASSOC RESEARCH VISION OPHTHALMOLOGY INC, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814-3998 USA.
ISSN: 0146-0404.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 45
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB PURPOSE. Topical **nepafenac** readily penetrates the cornea and is metabolized to amfenac, a potent cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 and COX-2 inhibitor. In this study, we tested the effect of topical **nepafenac** in three murine models of ocular neovascularization (NV).

METHODS. A masked trial was performed to compare the topical effects of vehicle with one of several concentrations of **nepafenac** (0.01%, 0.03%, 0.1%, or 0.5%), 0.1% diclofenac, or 0.5% ketorolac tromethamine in mice with oxygen-induced ischemic retinopathy, mice with choroidal NV (CNV) due to laser-induced rupture of Bruch's membrane, or transgenic mice with increased expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in photoreceptors (rho/VEGF transgenic mice).

RESULTS. Mice treated with 0.1% or 0.5% **nepafenac** had significantly less CNV and significant less ischemia-induced retinal NV than did vehicle-treated mice. **Nepafenac** also blunted the increase in VEGF mRNA in the retina induced by ischemia. In rho/VEGF transgenic mice, **nepafenac** failed to inhibit neovascularization. In additional studies, compared with vehicle-treated mice, mice treated with 0.1% or 0.03% **nepafenac** had significantly less CNV, whereas eyes treated with 0.1% diclofenac showed no significant difference. Mice treated with 0.5% ketorolac tromethamine for 14 days had high mortality,

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 13 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI
TI METHOD OF TREATING **ANGIOGENESIS**-RELATED DISORDERS; USING OF 3-BENZOLPHENYLACETIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES; TREATING DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND MACULAR DEGENERATION
AN 10094363 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI METHOD OF TREATING **ANGIOGENESIS**-RELATED DISORDERS; USING OF 3-BENZOLPHENYLACETIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES; TREATING DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND MACULAR DEGENERATION
INF Bingaman; David P., Lipan, TX, US
Gamache; Daniel A., Arlington, TX, US
Graff; Gustav, Cleburne, TX, US
Kapin; Michael A., Arlington, TX, US
Yanni; John M., Burleson, TX, US
IN Bingaman David P; Gamache Daniel A; Graff Gustav; Kapin Michael A; Yanni John M
PAF Alcon Universal Ltd.
PA Alcon Universal Ltd
AG R&D Counsel (Q-148) Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099, US
PI US 2002037929 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-929381 20010813
PRAI US 2000-225133P 20000814 (Provisional)
FI US 2002037929 20020328
DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication
FS CHEMICAL
APPLICATION
CLMN 9
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including, **nepafenac**, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
TI METHOD OF TREATING **ANGIOGENESIS**-RELATED DISORDERS; USING OF 3-BENZOLPHENYLACETIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES; TREATING DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND MACULAR DEGENERATION
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac**, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
ECLM 1. A method of treating or preventing an **angiogenesis**-related disorder in a patient suffering from or predisposed to such a disorder which comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically. . .
ACLM 4. The method of claim 1 wherein the **angiogenesis**-related disorder is an ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorder.
7. The method of claim 4 wherein the **angiogenesis**-related disorder is selected from the group consisting of exudative macular degeneration; proliferative diabetic retinopathy; ischemic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; neovascular. . .
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the **angiogenesis**-related disorder is selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer; bladder cancer; renal cancer; colon cancer;. . .

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)
TI Topical **nepafenac** inhibits ocular neovascularization
AN 2003:55160 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 631EZ
TI Topical **nepafenac** inhibits ocular neovascularization
AU Takahashi K; Saishin Y; Saishin Y; Mori K; Ando A; Yamamoto S; Oshima Y; Nambu H; Melia M B; Bingaman D P; Campochiaro P A (Reprint)
CS Johns Hopkins Univ, Sch Med, Dept Ophthalmol, Maumenee 719, 600 N Wolfe St, Baltimore, MD 21287 USA (Reprint); Johns Hopkins Univ, Sch Med, Dept Ophthalmol, Baltimore, MD 21287 USA; Johns Hopkins Univ, Sch Med, Dept Neurosci, Baltimore, MD 21287 USA; Alcon Res Ltd, Alcon Pharmaceut Prod Res, Ft Worth, TX USA

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL
TI Compounds specific to adenosine A3 receptor and uses thereof
AN 2002:179184 USPATFULL
TI Compounds specific to adenosine A3 receptor and uses thereof
IN Castelhano, Arlindo L., New City, NY, UNITED STATES
McKibben, Bryan, White Plains, NY, UNITED STATES
Witter, David J., Putman Valley, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002094974 A1 20020718
AI US 2000-728616 A1 20001201 (9)
PRAI US 1999-169036P 19991202 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4521
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention pertains to compounds which specifically inhibit the adenosine A.sub.3 receptor and the use of these compounds to treat a disease associated with A.sub.3 adenosine receptor in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of the compounds.
SUMM . . . term "anticancer agent" is art recognized and is intended to include those agents which diminish, eradicate, or prevent growth of **cancer** cells without, preferably, adversely affecting other physiological functions. Representative examples include cisplatin and cyclophosphamide.
DETD . . . (e.g. prodrugs and analogs of dexanabinol), alpha 1 adrenoceptor antagonists (e.g. bunazosin), cyclooxygenase inhibitors (e.g. diclofenac, or the non-steroidal compound **nepafenac**), inosine, dopamine D2 receptor and alpha 2 adrenoceptor agonists (e.g. talipexole), dopamine D1 receptor antagonist and D2 receptor agonists (e.g.. . .

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating angiogenesis-related disorders
AN 2002:67276 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating angiogenesis-related disorders
IN Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Lipan, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Alcon Universal Ltd. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002037929 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-929381 A1 20010813 (9)
PRAI US 2000-225133P 20000814 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP R&D Counsel (Q-148), Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 9

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Ophthalmic drug delivery device
AN 2003:3095 USPATFULL
TI Ophthalmic drug delivery device
IN Yaacobi, Yoseph, Fort Worth, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003003129 A1 20030102
AI US 2002-187006 A1 20020701 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-664790, filed on 19 Sep 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6416777
PRAI US 1999-160673P 19991021 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ALCON RESEARCH, LTD., R&D COUNSEL, Q-148, 6201 SOUTH FREEWAY, FORT WORTH, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 702
AB The present invention is directed to a drug delivery device for a human eye. The human eye has a sclera, an inferior oblique muscle, and a macula. The device of the present invention includes a pharmaceutically active agent, and a geometry that facilitates the implantation of the device on an outer surface of the sclera, beneath the inferior oblique muscle, and with the pharmaceutically active agent disposed above the macula. Methods of delivery a pharmaceutically active agent to the posterior segment of the human eye are also disclosed.
SUMM . . . case of CNV in ARMD, three main methods of treatment are currently being developed, (a) photocoagulation, (b) the use of **angiogenesis** inhibitors, and (c) photodynamic therapy. Photocoagulation is the most common treatment modality for CNV. However, photocoagulation can be harmful to. . .
DETD . . . treatment of cystoid macular edema including, without limitation, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents; drugs for the treatment of ARMD, including, without limitation, **angiogenesis** inhibitors and nutritional supplements; drugs for the treatment of herpetic infections and CMV ocular infections; drugs for the treatment of. . . of such angiostatic steroids include 4,9(11)-Pregnadien-17.alpha.,21-diol-3,20-dione and 4,9(11)-Pregnadien-17.alpha.,21-diol-3,20-dione-21-acetate. A preferred non-steroidal antiinflammatory for the treatment of cystoid macular edema is **nepafenac**. Inner core 81 may also comprise conventional non-active excipients to enhance the stability, solubility, penetrability, or other properties of the. . .

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye using an amide derivative of flurbiprofen or ketorolac
AN 2002:323207 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye using an amide derivative of flurbiprofen or ketorolac
IN Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Hellberg, Mark R., Highland Village, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES

ANSWER 8 OF 13 USPATFULL

TI Method of treating ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye using an amide derivative of flurbiprofen or ketorolac

AN 2002:323207 USPATFULL

TI Method of treating ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye using an amide derivative of flurbiprofen or ketorolac

IN Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Hellberg, Mark R., Highland Village, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES

PA Alcon, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2002183376 A1 20021205
AI US 2002-92969 A1 20020307 (10)
PRAI US 2001-280886P 20010402 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Alcon, Inc., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., Patrick M. Ryan(Q-148), 6201 So. Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 303
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The topical use of certain flurbiprofen amide derivatives and ketorolac amide derivatives to treat ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related and inflammatory disorders of the posterior segment of the eye is disclosed.

TI Method of treating ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis** -related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye using an amide derivative of flurbiprofen or ketorolac

AB The topical use of certain flurbiprofen amide derivatives and ketorolac amide derivatives to treat ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related and inflammatory disorders of the posterior segment of the eye is disclosed.

SUMM . . . relates to the topical use of certain amide derivatives of flurbiprofen or ketorolac to treat or prevent ophthalmic inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye.

SUMM . . . For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,475,034 discloses topically administrable compositions containing certain amide and ester derivatives of 3-benzyolphenylacetic acid, including **nepafenac** , useful for treating ophthalmic inflammatory disorders and ocular pain. According to the '035 patent at Col. 15, lines 35-39, "[s]uch. . .

SUMM . . . been found that certain amide derivatives of flurbiprofen and ketorolac are unexpectedly effective in treating or preventing ophthalmic inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye when topically administered to the eye.

SUMM . . . a compound of formula (I) or (II) is administered topically to the eye to treat or prevent ophthalmic inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, surgically-induced inflammation of the. . .

DETD . . . of amide derivatives of flurbiprofen (2-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)-propionamide); bromfenac (N-methyl 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide; N,N-dimethyl 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide); diclofenac (2-[2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]benzeneacetamide); suprofen (.alpha.-methyl-4-(2-thienylcarbonyl)-benzeneacetamide); ketorolac (5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-1-carboxamide); and amfenac (2-amino-3-benzoyl)benzeneacetamide; **nepafenac**) were compared.

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating or preventing an ophthalmic inflammatory or **angiogenesis**-related disorder of the posterior segment of the eye in a patient suffering from or predisposed to such a disorder which. . .

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Compounds specific to adenosine A3 receptor and uses thereof
AN 2002:179184 USPATFULL
TI Compounds specific to adenosine A3 receptor and uses thereof
IN Castelhano, Arlindo L., New City, NY, UNITED STATES
McKibben, Bryan, White Plains, NY, UNITED STATES
Witter, David J., Putman Valley, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002094974 A1 20020718
AI US 2000-728616 A1 20001201 (9)
PRAI US 1999-169036P 19991202 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating neurodegenerative disorders of the retina and optic nerve head
AN 2002:92729 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating neurodegenerative disorders of the retina and optic nerve head
IN Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Alcon Universal Ltd. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002049255 A1 20020425
AI US 2001-929704 A1 20010813 (9)
PRAI US 2000-225132P 20000814 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., Patrick M. Ryan(Q-148), 6201 So. Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 286
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac**, to treat neurodegenerative retinal disorders is disclosed.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac**, to treat neurodegenerative retinal disorders is disclosed.
SUMM [0007] U.S. Pat. No. 5,475,034 discloses topically administrable compositions containing certain amide and ester derivatives of 3-benzyolphenylacetic acid, including **nepafenac**, useful for treating ophthalmic inflammatory disorders and ocular pain. According to the '035 patent at Col. 15, lines 35-39, "[s]uch. . .
SUMM [0008] U.S. Pat. No. 6,066,671 discloses the topical use of certain amide and ester derivatives of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acid, including **nepafenac**, for treating GLC1A glaucoma.
SUMM [0009] It has now been found that certain 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac** (2-amino,3-benzoyl-phenylacetamide), are useful in treating neurodegenerative disorders of the retina and optic nerve head.
SUMM [0041] The most preferred compounds for use in the compositions or method of the present invention are 2-Amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-phenylacetamide; 2-Amino-3-benzoyl-phenylacetamide (**nepafenac**); and 2-Amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-phenylacetamide.
SUMM . . . neuropathy. Certain ophthalmic disorders, such as sickle cell retinopathy and retinal vein or artery occlusion, can be characterized by both **angiogenesis** and neurodegenerative components. According to the present invention, a compound of formula (I) is administered to treat or prevent disorders. . .
DETD [0050]

Formulation 3

Nepafenac	0.1 + 6% excess
Carbopol 974P	0.08%
Tyloxapol	0.01%
Glycerin	2.4%
Disodium EDTA	0.01%
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.01%
pH adjustment with. . .	

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Sub-tenon drug delivery
AN 2002:160127 USPATFULL
TI Sub-tenon drug delivery
IN Yaacobi, Yoseph, Fort Worth, TX, United States
Clark, Abbot F., Arlington, TX, United States
Dahlin, David C., Arlington, TX, United States
Struble, Craig B., Arlington, TX, United States
Marsh, David Allen, Fort Worth, TX, United States
York, Billie M., Conroe, TX, United States
PA Alcon Universal Ltd., Hunenberg, SWITZERLAND (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6413245 B1 20020702
AI US 2000-677656 20001004 (9)
PRAI US 1999-161660P 19991021 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Huson, Gregory; Assistant Examiner: Prunner, Kathleen J.
LREP Lee, W. David
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Ophthalmic drug delivery device
AN 2002:167900 USPATFULL
TI Ophthalmic drug delivery device
IN Yaacobi, Yoseph, Fort Worth, TX, United States
PA Alcon Universal Ltd., Hunenberg, SWITZERLAND (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6416777 B1 20020709
AI US 2000-664790 20000919 (9)
PRAI US 1999-160673P 19991021 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Bennett, Rachel M.
LREP Lee, W. David
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 821
AB The present invention is directed to a drug delivery device for a human eye. The human eye has a sclera, an inferior oblique muscle, and a macula. The device of the present invention includes a pharmaceutically active agent, and a geometry that facilitates the implantation of the device on an outer surface of the sclera, beneath the inferior oblique muscle, and with the pharmaceutically active agent disposed above the macula. Methods of delivery a pharmaceutically active agent to the posterior segment of the human eye are also disclosed.
SUMM . . . case of CNV in ARMD, three main methods of treatment are currently being developed, (a) photocoagulation, (b) the use of **angiogenesis** inhibitors, and (c) photodynamic therapy. Photocoagulation is the most common treatment modality for CNV. However, photocoagulation can be harmful to. . .
DETD . . . treatment of cystoid macular edema including, without limitation, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents; drugs for the treatment of ARMD, including, without limitation, **angiogenesis** inhibitors and nutritional supplements; drugs for the treatment of herpetic infections and CMV ocular infections; drugs for the treatment of. . . such angiostatic steroids include 4,9(11)-Pregnadien-17.alpha.,21-diol-3,20-dione and 4,9(11)-Pregnadien-17.alpha.,21-diol-3,20-dione-21-acetate. A preferred non-steroidal anti-inflammatory for the treatment of cystoid macular edema is **nepafenac**. Inner core 81 may also comprise conventional non-active excipients to enhance the stability, solubility, penetrability, or other properties of the. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
14. The drug delivery device of claim 1 wherein said pharmaceutically active agent is **nepafenac**.

33. The method of claim 20 wherein said pharmaceutically active agent is **nepafenac**.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Sub-tenon drug delivery
AN 2002:160127 USPATFULL
TI Sub-tenon drug delivery
IN Yaacobi, Yoseph, Fort Worth, TX, United States
Clark, Abbot F., Arlington, TX, United States
Dahlin, David C., Arlington, TX, United States
Struble, Craig B., Arlington, TX, United States
Marsh, David Allen, Fort Worth, TX, United States
York, Billie M., Conroe, TX, United States
PA Alcon Universal Ltd., Hunenberg, SWITZERLAND (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6413245 B1 20020702

(colon; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Eye, disease
(diabetic retinopathy, proliferative; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma, inhibitors; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Antitumor agents
(hepatoma; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(implants; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Kidney, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
Ovary, neoplasm
Pancreas, neoplasm
(inhibitors; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Eye, disease
(iritis; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Antitumor agents
(kidney; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Antitumor agents
(lung; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Antitumor agents
(lymphoma; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Eye, disease
(macula, degeneration, exudative; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002013804	A2	20020221	WO 2001-US25318	20010813
	WO 2002013804	A3	20020606		
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PL, US, ZA				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	AU 2001083337	A5	20020225	AU 2001-83337	20010813

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
AN 2002:67276 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
IN Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Lipan, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Alcon Universal Ltd. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002037929 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-929381 A1 20010813 (9)
PRAI US 2000-225133P 20000814 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP R&D Counsel (Q-148), Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, i

SUMM . . . term "anticancer agent" is art recognized and is intended to include those agents which diminish, eradicate, or prevent growth of **cancer** cells without, preferably, adversely affecting other physiological functions. Representative examples include cisplatin and cyclophosphamide.

DETD . . . (e.g. prodrugs and analogs of dexanabinol), alpha 1 adrenoceptor antagonists (e.g. bunazosin), cyclooxygenase inhibitors (e.g. diclofenac, or the non-steroidal compound **nepafenac**), inosine, dopamine D2 receptor and alpha 2 adrenoceptor agonists (e.g. talipexole), dopamine D1 receptor antagonist and D2 receptor agonists (e.g.. . .

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating angiogenesis-related disorders
AN 2002:67276 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating angiogenesis-related disorders
IN Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Lipan, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
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PRAI US 2000-225133P 20000814 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP R&D Counsel (Q-148), Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac**, to treat angiogenesis-related disorders, including ophthalmic angiogenesis-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac**, to treat angiogenesis-related disorders, including ophthalmic angiogenesis-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
SUMM [0007] U.S. Pat. No. 5,475,034 discloses topically administrable compositions containing certain amide and ester derivatives of 3-benzyolphenylacetic acid, including **nepafenac**, useful for

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 13 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
AN 2002:67276 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
IN Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Lipan, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
PA Alcon Universal Ltd. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002037929 A1 20020328
AI US 2001-929381 A1 20010813 (9)
PRAI US 2000-225133P 20000814 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP R&D Counsel (Q-148), Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including **nepafenac**, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
TI Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including